1	FAMILY COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK PART 7 CITY OF NEW YORK - COUNTY OF NEW YORK
2	x In the Matter of
3	A B B C C C
4	Respondent, Docket No.:
5	
6 7	A Person Alleged to be a Juvenile Delinquent.
8	Held: September 14, 2022  60 Lafayette Street  New York, New York 10013
9	Virtual Court, Part 7
10	Before: Hon. CAROL GOLDSTEIN, Judge Family Court of the State of New York
12	
13	Appearances:
14	CHRISTINA LASLO, Esq. Assistant Corporation Counsel
15	Attorney for the Presentment Agency
16	HEATHER SASLOVSKY, Esq. The Legal Aid Society
17	Attorney for respondent, A B
18	Also Present:
19	A B Respondent
20	Raashmaa Rampersad, New York City Department of Probation
21	A B Sr., Father
22	M D D Mother
23	
24	
25	Bryanna E. Jefferson
	Official Court Reporter

1	COURT OFFICER: Good afternoon. Calling number one
2	on the calendar in matter of B
3	MS LASLO: Assistant Corporation Counsel, Christina
4	Laslo, L-A-S-L-O. Appearing on behalf of the Presentment
5	Agency. Good afternoon.
6	MS. SASLOVSKY: The Legal Aid Society by Heather
7	Saslovsky appearing for the youth, A
8	DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION: Raashmaa Rampersad, New
9	York City Department of Probation.
10	COURT OFFICER: Sir, raise your right hand. Do you
11	swear or affirm to tell the truth?
12	MR. B. SR.: I do.
13	COURT OFFICER: Please state your name and relation
14	to the young man.
15	MR. B SR.: My name is A B and and
16	that's my son.
17	COURT OFFICER: Thank you. And miss, do you swear
18	or affirm to tell the truth?
19	MS. Des.
20	COURT OFFICER: Please state your name and
21	relationship.
22	MS. Der : Mer Der, mother.
23	COURT OFFICER: Thank you. And now we're just
24	waiting on the respondent.
25	MS. SASLOVSKY: Your Honor, Ms. Williams from

detention left a message and said she was waiting to be let in. COURT OFFICER: I don't see her in the lobby. Maybe it just hasn't popped in yet. Or maybe she has the wrong link. THE COURT: Could somebody send her the correct link? MS. SASLOVSKY: Your Honor, I have sent it. MS. LASLO: I did as well. THE COURT: Thank you. THE CLERK: Counsels, do you any of you have the e-mail for Ms. Williams and could possibly put it in the chat. 

MS. LASLO: I just tried calling, but I did not get a response. It was my understanding from Ms. Williams earlier today that she is very short staffed.

MS. SASLOVSKY: I don't believe that was the issue. I spoke to Ms. Williams earlier today. I offered to send someone with a laptop or figure out some other method. She said she could absolutely handle it. A colleague of mine physically was in detention. They were already set up and ready to go. I did call detention while we are waiting here. A different individual answered, not Ms. Williams. And he said that she was working on it and there were some tech problems. And I'm still happy to send someone down

with a laptop if you think that would help. I just feel like at some point, all of us intervening might be slowing things down.

COURT OFFICER: Young man, raise your right hand.

Do you swear or affirm to tell the truth?

MR. B : Yes.

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COURT OFFICER: Please state your name and age.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to read the decision into the record. The Court makes the following findings of fact after a Mapp Hearing, based upon the testimonies of Officers Beharri and Rodriguez, videos from the body worn camera of officers, and traffic videos -- videos from traffic cameras.

On March 18, 2022, Officer Lallit Beharri, with his partner, Officer Christopher Rodriguez, of the Neighborhood Safety Team were driving around the 23rd precinct on special enforcement assignment. Officer Beharri described has duties that day as, "We drive around the precinct and enforce summons, arrests, and that kind of stuff." Officer Beharri was the recorder and Officer Rodriguez was driving.

At approximately 6:55 p.m., the officers were driving west on East 115th Street when officer Beharri observed two African American young men cross the intersection of East 115th and 2nd Avenue against the light.

Officer Beharri observed the two individuals go into a store at the corner of 115th and 2nd Avenue. Officer Beharri called his sergeant and advised his sergeant that he was about to stop two individuals.

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The police vehicle was stopped and Officer Beharri and Officer Rodriguez exited. It was Officer Beharri's stated intention to enforce a jaywalking ordinance. Officer Beharri stopped Respondent, one of the individuals; and Officer Rodriguez stopped J D , the other individual, as they were exiting the store. Officer Beharri asked Respondent for ID. Respondent said he was 16 years old and did not have ID. Respondent gave his name. At this point, Officer Beharri recognized Respondent from an intel flyer.

Respondent gave his name as A B and stated that his father had the same name. He gave his address as 833 Longfellow -- Longfellow twice. At the same time, Officer Rodriguez asked J D for ID. J said he was 17 years old and didn't have ID. J asked Officer Rodriguez if he wanted his name.

Officer Rodriguez said no.

During the encounter, Respondent asked Officer

Beharri to look up his name right now and to check out the information he was giving the officer. He made this request repeatedly. Officer Beharri testified that nothing about

his encounter with Respondent made him afraid. According to Officer Beharri, Respondent was not aggressive. Respondent did not threaten him, curse him, or try to assault him.

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At this point, officer Beharri's sergeant had arrived at the scene with his partner, Officer Zeqiri.

There were thus four officers at the scene. And coincidentally, there were two other NYPD officers across the street. Police Officer Beharri placed Respondent in handcuffs. J was also put in cuffs. The purpose was to bring the youths to the precinct to verify their identification.

After he was handcuffed, Respondent was frisked and a 25-caliber firearm was removed from Respondent's right jacket pocket. Prior to cuffing the respondent, none of the four officers on the scene asked Respondent any further questions or made any efforts to verify the information Respondent had provided. They did not attempt to call a parent or even ask for a parent's phone number. Nor did they call or radio into the precinct to do a pedigree check, which would verify Respondent's identity and address.

Neither did Officer Beharri ask one of the other three officers to do a pedigree check.

When the Court inquired as to why the pedigree check could not be conducted at the scene with four officers present, the following colloquy occurred:

1	"THE COURT: Can I ask how come you didn't conduct
2	a pedigree while you were at the scene?"
3	THE COURT: When I say witness, it's Officer
4	Beharri.
5	"THE WITNESS: Like get his full name or date of
6	birth and call parents and all that on the scene? At the
7	time of the stop, being there, we didn't want, like, a crowd
8	to form. Like any kinds of things could happen. It's safer
9	for us to conduct a pedigree check back at the precinct."
10	"THE COURT: Even though there were four officers
11	there? "
12	"THE WITNESS: Correct."
13	"THE COURT: Could you have done a pedigree check
14	by calling in?"
15	"THE WITNESS: By calling his parents at that
16	time?"
17	"THE COURT: Or calling his parents or calling into
18	to get the pedigree check from your database."
19	"THE WITNESS: I could have, but it would've taken
20	a while. Like, what if I'm calling his parents and his mom
21	is not picking up and I'm just there?"
22	"THE COURT: What about getting the information
23	from the computer?"
24	"THE WITNESS: Like calling a cop back at the
25	precinct to run everything?"

"THE COURT: To run it through."

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"THE WITNESS: I could have. That could have taken a while, too. It was really a time factor. We didn't want to take the chance."

THE COURT: Notably, there was no testimony of a

crowd gathering, nor did the video show a crowd.

Furthermore, there were no -- there was not the appearance of any other unsafe condition at the scene before Respondent and J were cuffed. At the precinct, Respondent gave his name to Officer Chung, who ran his name and called Respondent's mother and was able to verify the information. Respondent was arrested for criminal possession of a weapon, but never received a summons for jaywalking.

At the same moment that Respondent and J

Description were observed jaywalking, the video of the traffic
cameras at the corner of East 115th Street and 2nd Avenue
revealed other safety and enforcement issues which were not
addressed by Officer Beharri and Officer Rodriguez. These
included a motorcycle running a red light and driving on the
sidewalk. A motorized wheelchair traveling in the street
against traffic. And a truck parked in such a way that it
blocked the crosswalk.

Jaywalking is a violation of 34 RCNY 4-04(c)(1), it is a traffic infraction. Pursuant to penal law 10.001 and 2, a traffic infraction, although not criminal is an

offense. Pursuant to C.P.L 140.10(1)(a), an officer may arrest an individual for an offense that occurs in his presence. Pursuant to penal law 40.00(3)(b), and individual who is 16 or 17 years old is criminally responsible for a traffic infraction. Thus the C.P.L.R provision including 140.10(1)(a) is applicable.

However, pursuant to a recently amended provision in C.P.L 150.20, when an officer is authorized to arrest a person without a warrant for other than an A, B, C, or D felony, and for certain other specified sections of the penal law, not applicable here, the officer shall, expect under circumstances that do no exist in this case, instead serve upon such person an appearance ticket. With respect to production of an appearance ticket, the officer is not required to issue such appearance tickets when -- and I'm now quoting from the statute. And that is C.P.L

"The person has been given a responsible opportunity to make their verifiable identity and method of contact known. And has been unable or unwilling to do so. So that a custodial arrest is necessary to subject the individual to the jurisdiction of the Court. For the purpose of this section, an officer may rely on various factors to determine a person's identity, including but not limited to, personal knowledge of such person. Such

person's self identification or photographic identification. There is no requirement that a personal present photographic identification in order to be issued an appearance ticket in lieu of an arrest, where the person's identity is otherwise verifiable."

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Prior to the amendment, the statute said that an officer may issue an appearance ticket. Thus leaving it up to the officer's discretion whether to issue an appearance ticket or arrest. The plain reading and intent of this amendment is to remove the discretion from the officer. The individual detained must be given an opportunity to have his identification verified, even without a government identification card.

The Court holds that an officer may not proceed directly to arrest a cooperative individual without making any effort to verify that person's identity and contact information, which has been provided. Contrary to the Presentment Agency's position, the officer can not proceed directly to making an arrest when no government identification is proffered.

Respondent was cooperative, not aggressive or threatening. He gave his name, his address, and his father's name even without being asked. He repeatedly asked the officer to check it out and confirm his identification.

Moreover, Officer Beharri recognized Respondent from an

intel flyer. Respondent could do more to verify his identity. The next step was up to the police, but the police failed to do anything with respect to verification. The officer acknowledged that he could call Respondent's parents or call the precinct for computer pedigree check.

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The Court finds that the reasons the officer gave for not doing so are contrived and not credited by the Court. Officer Beharri said that he was concerned about a crowd gathering. The Court watched the video, which went on for eight minutes and a crowd never gathered. Nor could the officer point to any other safety concerns that was not purely speculative. Significantly, there were four officers on the scene prior to Respondent and J being handcuffed.

Since C.P.L 150.20 was violated, the arrest was unlawful and the property, namely the firearm recovered from Respondent, after he was placed in handcuffs must be suppressed. Respondent argues that the stop for jaywalking was subterfuge and was pretextual. It was merely a pretext for the officer to search Respondent and J D, two young African American men. Pointing out that there were more serious traffic infraction than J walk occurring at the same time. Neither officer had any interest in addressing these infractions. For instance, a motorcycle ran a red light and drove on to the sidewalk. Motorized wheelchair

was riding the wrong way against vehicular traffic on the street.

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Also, it was unlikely that an officer would call for backup when he was just about to issue a jaywalking summons. When he called for backup, he indicated that it was stop, not that he was issuing a summons for jaywalking. Moreover, the officer had no interest in verifying the identification of Respondent and John Domain. Going so far as telling John that he -- Officer Rodriguez telling John that he was not interested in learning his name when asked.

The officers likely knew that minors don't carry state ID and the entire focus was on cuffing and searching the two youths. The Courts finds that Respondent's argument is convincing. However, the Court's decision is based strictly on the failure of the officers to follow the mandate of C.P.L 150.20, rendering the arrest and subsequent search illegal.

The Court suppress the firearm recovered. Since the only -- recovered from Respondent during the unlawful search. Since the only charges against A B are criminal procession of weapon, and that weapon is suppressed, the petition is dismissed. Upon request of the prosecution, the Court will stay sealing for 30 days.

MS. LASLO: Yes, your Honor. We are asking that

the Court stay the sealing for 30 days pursuant to Family

Court Act section 330.2(9) of inability to use the evidence

ordered suppresses has rendered the sum of proof available

to the Presentment Agency insufficient as a matter of law

and or so in its entirety that any reasonable possibility of

proving allegations contained in the petition has been

effectively destroyed.

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THE COURT: That concludes this matter. And the matter is -- what I'm going to do is -- I'm going to have to calendar it for 30 days from today for sealing. Unless, of course, it should not be sealed. It would be October 14th, 11 o'clock. Is that okay?

MS. LASLO: That's fine, your Honor.

DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION: Judge, I have a question. The Court dismissed the petition. Therefore, ICM is terminated. There's no petition?

THE COURT: That's correct, Ms. Rampersad.

DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION: Thank you, Judge.

MS. LASLO: Your Honor, the respondent is currently in detention for an arrest that occurred yesterday. As of this time, we still have not received word from probation as to whether or not that matter will be referred. So at this time, the respondent still is not able to be released from detention.

MS. SASLOVSKY: I'm sure we'll have something soon.

1	It's my understand they've been doing the interviews. I
2	suspect my client will be released shortly.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. That concludes the
4	proceeding. Everybody can feel free to log off and have a
5	good day.
6	THE FATHER: Thank you.
7	THE MOTHER: Thank you.
8	MS. SASLOVSKY: Thank you.
9	MS. LASLO: Thank you.
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13	Court Reporter's Certification
14	I hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and
	accurate record of the stenographic proceedings in the above
15	accurate record or the stemographic proceedings in the above
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